



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

work here as district superintendent of the 24th District of the Missouri W. C. T. U., and we hail you as a band of missionary workers and thank you for your letter in advance of ours in the interest of the peace sentiment which should be created in the common schools of both our countries. Let us educate for peace, not war; for citizenship, not soldiery; that the physical, mental, and moral culture of the nations may permit us to stand approved under the divine government, whose benediction is: "Peace on earth, good will to men." May we all love one another, and may we never lift up the sword against each other. We hail the day of peace in dawning, and hope we are first in starting the "Children's Crusade" against war. May the children of every nation join us in the crusade.

YOUR LITTLE BROTHERS AND SISTERS, ETC.

The International Medical Association for the Prevention of War, founded by Dr. Rivière, of France, will hold its first annual convention at Paris, October 28-31, this year. Many American physicians have already joined the Association, and many more are expected to do so. The United States ought to be strongly represented at this first conference. Will all physicians who can attend kindly send their names to the American Secretary, Dr. George Brown, Atlanta, Georgia, who will be glad to send credentials to any who will go.

Mr. Harry E. Hunt, president of the Great Lakes International Arbitration Society, Detroit, Mich., had a page in the *Detroit News Tribune* of Sunday, July 2, devoted to the one hundred years of peace between the United States and Great Britain, the Rush-Bagot agreement of 1817, and other more recent phases of the international peace movement. "We of the border," he says, "have solved the peace problem. We have refused to build our Bibles into barricades bristling with bayonets. With manly confidence we have spiked our guns. We breathe the hope that the ways of the border will become the ways of the world."

The Interparliamentary Union, which has grown to a membership of more than three thousand, will hold its seventeenth conference in Rome, beginning on the 3d of October. The sessions will be held in the hall of the Chamber of Deputies. Among the important subjects to be discussed are: Obligatory International Arbitration, The Organization of Mediation Among States, Limitation of Military and Naval Burdens, and the Prohibition of War in the Air.

The third annual report of the California Peace Societies, Northern and Southern, both branches of the American Peace Society, by our efficient Pacific Coast representative, Robert C. Root, shows that the year has witnessed an encouraging development of interest in the peace cause on the Pacific Coast. Many thousands of pages of peace literature have been distributed; exhibits of literature have been made at nearly a dozen conventions; two peace sections have been organized at meetings of the State Teachers' Association; many peace sermons have been preached on suggestion of Mr. Root; petitions to Congress against further naval increase were circulated and influentially signed; petitions were sent to the State legislature protesting against compulsory

military training in high schools; many petitions to the third Hague Conference have been circulated and numerous signed asking for a treaty of general arbitration; articles have been prepared for the press; peace prize contests have been organized; many lectures have been given, etc., etc. Mr. Root appeals for the sum of \$2,000 for propaganda work the coming year, and he ought easily to get it.

The Connecticut Peace Society, one of the liveliest branches of the American Peace Society, as shown by the reports of the president and the secretary at its annual meeting at Hartford in June, is in a flourishing condition. The annual address before the Society was delivered by Dean Henry Wade Rogers, of the Yale Law School, on "The United States and the Peace Movement." The attendance was large and the interest strong. The report of the president, Arthur Deerin Call, dealt chiefly with the Baltimore National Peace Congress and the enormous progress which the cause is now making. Secretary R. W. Roundy's report summarized in an interesting way the various activities of the Society. Resolutions were adopted expressing deep satisfaction over the negotiations for the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty; over the work of Secretary of State Knox for an international court of arbitral justice; urging that the nations should take steps to prevent war loans; approving strongly of the proposed celebration of the hundred years' peace between this country and Great Britain; deploring the present rivalry and burden of armaments and asking the urgent attention of the nations thereto, etc. The present membership of the Society is two hundred and fifty, and includes many of the most prominent citizens of the State.

The Forty-fifth Anniversary of the Universal Peace Union of Philadelphia and the Forty-fourth of its Connecticut Branch will be held in the Peace Grove, Mystic, Conn., August 17-20. Among the speakers will be Rev. S. F. Hershey, of New Castle, Pa.; Mrs. Susan S. Fessenden, of Boston; Rev. John D. Long, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; David Henry Wright, Esq., of Riverton, N. J.; Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, of Washington, D. C., and Alfred H. Love, president of the Union, who will preside over the meetings. A cordial invitation to attend the meeting is extended to all.

### Brevities.

... The government of Denmark, which already has unlimited treaties of arbitration with The Netherlands, Italy, and Portugal, is making strenuous effort to have all treaties which it shall hereafter conclude or renew, make no exception of questions of honor or vital interests.

... The Anglo-Japanese alliance has been so modified that in case of a war between Japan and some other country Great Britain would not be compelled to join Japan in fighting against any power with which Great Britain might have an unlimited treaty of arbitration. This change has been necessitated by the negotiations for the Anglo-American treaty, that in case of a possible war between Japan and the United States, Great Britain might not have to join her ally in war against this country.

... It is estimated that, in response to the request sent out in June by the peace societies of the country, more than 30,000 services in the churches of the nation were devoted, on July 2, in whole or in part, to the consideration of the subject of arbitration and peace, with special reference to the Anglo-American unlimited arbitration treaty.

... At the fifth annual session of the West Texas Baptist Young People's Assembly, held at Stamford, Texas, July 11-20, Dr. S. P. Brooks, president of Baylor University, the protagonist of the peace forces of the State, gave a course of four lectures on "The International Peace Propaganda." The titles of the lectures were: "Résumé of the Origin of Society and the Cost of War," "Some International Forces in the Making of Peace," "Some Heroes of Peace," and "International Peace and World Evangelism."

... On July 18 President Taft received from Dr. Francis E. Clark, president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, a message of gratitude for the address given by the President at the recent Atlantic City C. E. Convention, in which world-wide peace was so strongly advocated. Dr. Clark wrote: "I scarcely think that even you can realize how much your words relating to peace and international fellowship meant to the thousands of young people who heard them and the millions who have read them in the papers. The words will be quoted in tens of thousands of societies and treasured in the hearts of the young people all over the country and throughout the world, while your generous and gracious words about the Society of Christian Endeavor and its principles and its efforts to bring the young people of the different denominations and the different nations together were appreciated by every one more than I can express to you in this letter."

... The following message from King George was received by President Taft in response to his cablegram of greetings to the new king on his coronation: "I heartily thank you and the people of the United States for the very kind congratulations which you offer me on this great and solemn day and for the good wishes you expressed for the prosperity of the British dominion and for the welfare of myself and my family. I heartily reciprocate your wishes that the friendly relations between the United States and my country may ever continue."

... A treaty for the preservation of the fur seals of the North Pacific has at last been signed by the governments of England, Russia, Japan, and the United States, who have for more than forty years been in almost constant dispute over the subject. No fur seals are to be killed in the North Pacific Ocean, including the Bering, Okhotsk, Kamchatka, and Japanese seas, during the life of the treaty. The three-mile limit from shore is abolished. A patrol of the seal waters is established, consisting of representatives of the four powers. The treaty is to run for fifteen years, and thereafter until it is denounced by some one of the four governments concerned. President Taft thinks that the convention forecasts the adoption by the nations of a code of suitable game laws for the entire open ocean.

... In his address at the banquet given him in June, soon after his arrival in England, by the National Liberal Club, London, Mr. Carnegie declared that preparation for war is an even greater curse than war itself. The more you prepare, the more you breed the very dangers your preparations are supposed to prevent. Speaking of the peoples of the United States and Great Britain, and of President Taft's proposal of unlimited arbitration, he said: "Victory is within our grasp. The race is to live as a band of brothers. War in the future is to be unknown between us."

... A dispatch from Berlin on July 24 stated that the German government had completed its study of the proposed American-German arbitration treaty, had formulated its comments thereon, and had forwarded these to Washington as a basis of negotiations. That is great news.

... Among the resolutions adopted by the Persian-American Educational Society Conference, held in Washington June 16 and 17, were the following:

*Whereas*, the sentiment of the age favors the establishment of closer bonds of friendship between the different members of the human family for their mutual advantage and in the interest of universal progress; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this Society holds itself in readiness to co-operate with every organization and movement tending to create friendlier relations between the people of the Orient and the Occident.

*Whereas*, the settlement of international differences by means other than war is rapidly coming to be recognized as a principle of modern civilization; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this Conference endorses the action of President Taft and Sir Edward Grey in endeavoring to establish a treaty between the United States and Great Britain providing for unlimited arbitration.

... The London Teachers' Association, having a membership of 17,250 teachers in elementary schools, secondary schools, technical institutions, and teachers' training colleges, at a recent general meeting held in Memorial Hall, Ludgate Circus, London, adopted unanimously the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That this Association welcomes the world movement towards peace amongst civilized nations, and particularly desires to express its gratification at the proposals for arbitration between the United Kingdom and the United States of America. This Association authorizes Miss Kate Stevens, head mistress of Montem Street Central Council School, to convey fraternal greetings to the National Education Association in convention assembled at San Francisco, and to express on behalf of the London Teachers' Association the earnest desire that there may be permanent peace between the peoples of the two countries.

... At a mass meeting of the churches, fraternal orders, and citizens of Flushing, Ohio, held on Sunday, July 2, resolutions were adopted expressing high appreciation of President Taft's labors for unlimited treaties of arbitration, declaring that the strength of the United States lies not in its military defenses, but in the virtue, integrity, and intelligence of its people; that the safe-

guarding of the world's peace rests not in great armies and navies, but in the fulfilling of those Christian duties which nations owe to each other; and deploring the inconsistency of our government in increasing its armament at the same time that it is advocating arbitration. Similar resolutions were adopted on the same day at meetings held in many parts of the country.

... On Saturday evening, July 8, at mass meetings of British and American residents of Hawaii, held in churches throughout the island, resolutions were adopted petitioning Great Britain and the United States to confirm the proposed unlimited treaty of arbitration between the two countries.

... A party of German workmen have been visiting England as guests of the Adult Schools Association.

## The Revision of Our Neutrality Laws.

By Hon. John W. Foster, Ex-Secretary of State.

ADDRESS AT THE THIRD NATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS,  
BALTIMORE, MAY 5, 1911.

In the intercourse of our country with foreign nations it is our first and most important duty to preserve the peace and cultivate relations of friendship with our coterminous neighbors. And yet within the last few weeks we have seen local disturbances in the northern States of Mexico fanned into the flames of war along the boundary line, and our entire population astounded by the rapid concentration on the frontier of a large portion of our army equipped for hostile operations. Those best informed tell us that this lamentable condition of affairs has been brought about largely by the abuse by foreigners of the contiguous territory of the United States and by the active participation of American citizens. Great quantities of arms and ammunition of war, evading our custom-houses, have been surreptitiously introduced into Mexico. Large numbers of American citizens, both singly and in bands, accoutred for war, have openly crossed the frontier and joined the forces which are seeking to overthrow a government with which we are at peace, and when worsted in battle have sought a refuge within our borders, only to return at will and take part in a contest in which we should properly be neutral. A so-styled "provisional Governor of Chihuahua" has openly established his office in El Paso, Texas, and therefrom issued his orders and carried on warlike correspondence across the frontier, while insurrectionary chiefs in other localities on American territory were actively plotting against the established government of Mexico.

It is not necessary that we should consider the merits of the controversy in Mexico to pass judgment upon the condition of affairs on our side of the southern border. Every patriotic American citizen who has regard for the honor of his country and its reputation among the nations of the earth must deplore these events, and inquire whether there is not a remedy for them. I am satisfied that there has been a sincere desire on the part of the President and his Cabinet to enforce a strict observance of our neutrality laws. I am not so certain that a similar spirit has existed on the part of the local authorities, either Federal or State, along the frontier, where the

popular sentiment seems to be largely on the side of the insurrectionists. But whether or not the neutrality laws have been strictly enforced, it is plain to any student of our history who has given attention to the subject that they are antiquated and are in great need of revision and enlargement.

Our first neutrality act was passed during Washington's first administration, and was put into its present shape in 1818. At the time of the enactment it marked a great advance in international law and practice, and gained for our country much credit. But the laws have proved to be too limited in their scope. At that time our land frontier, both on the north and the south, was very sparsely settled. Our intercourse with foreign nations was then almost entirely by sea, and an examination of our neutrality code shows that it applies chiefly to maritime matters. The great development of our population, both on the Mexican and the Canadian border, requires a re-examination of the neutrality laws by our legislative and executive departments.

The attention of Congress has been repeatedly called to this subject, and that body has been urged to the adoption of stricter measures to enable the Executive to more fully discharge its international duties of neutrality. Following the embarrassments on our southern frontier attending the independence of Texas, and on our northern border by the Canadian rebellion, in 1838 President Van Buren in a special message laid before Congress the defective character of our neutrality laws, and asked that these laws be thoroughly revised and enlarged in order "to vest in the Executive full power to prevent injuries being inflicted upon neighboring nations by the unauthorized and unlawful acts of the citizens of the United States or other persons who may be within our jurisdiction and subject to our control." And later in his administration he repeated these recommendations. The Fenian plotting in our territory and the raids into Canada led President Arthur, in 1884, to urge again upon Congress "the prompt and thorough treatment of the question which," he said, "intimately concerns the national honor."

Notwithstanding these urgent appeals to Congress, the neutrality laws of 1818 remain unaltered with all the facts pointed out by successive Presidents. The fact that defective legislation does not relieve or excuse a nation from discharging its international obligations was made very clear after our Civil War, when our Government announced to that of Great Britain that "no sovereign power can rightfully plead the defects of its own domestic penal statutes as justification or extenuation of an international wrong to another sovereign power"; and the Geneva arbitration tribunal confirmed this principle by inflicting upon Great Britain a penalty of \$15,500,000 because of its defective legislation and neglect of its international duty. Great Britain recognized the justice of our complaint, made a thorough revision of her laws, and now stands at the front of the nations in her neutrality legislation. Unless we follow her example, we shall continue to expose ourselves to the just complaints and reclamations of Mexico and Canada.

The time at my disposal will not allow me to enter into a full discussion of the changes called for by our defective neutrality laws, but I venture to suggest briefly three modifications: